

『New Biomarkers and Treatments for
Dyslipidemia Residual Risk』



第53回 日本糖尿病学会年次学術集会

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Hypertriglyceridemia is associated with several abnormalities of the lipoprotein system that have been proposed as biomarkers of vascular risk. In the last few years, the important role of apolipoprotein C-III has been determined. ApoC-III is present on some VLDL, LDL, and HDL particles. ApoC-III exacerbates hypertriglyceridemia by increasing the formation in the liver of large VLDL, and by inhibiting clearance of VLDL from plasma. ApoC-III causes VLDL to be metabolized in plasma to form atherogenic LDL. LDL that has apoC-III is an especially atherogenic form of LDL. ApoC-III also provokes directly inflammatory and atherogenic responses in endothelial cells and monocytic cells that are in atherosclerosis. Treatments that lower the plasma concentration of lipoproteins that have apoC-III include fibrates (largest effect) and statins. Finally, the direct vascular effects of apoC-III could affect microvascular function by inhibiting nitric oxide formation. In this regard, the effects of treatments on diabetic microvascular disease will be discussed.